

MORE LIGHT STILL.

WHAT SECRETARY OF STATE TOMPKINS SAYS ABOUT THE SCANDAL.

Corroborates Commissioner Mixon in Some of His Statements and Disclaims All Responsibility for the Rascality in the Dispensary Matter.

Secretary of State Tompkins returned to the city yesterday afternoon. He at once wrote the following address to the public:

In Governor Evans' effusion, published in the newspapers of this city, while he doesn't charge me in the beginning with having anything to do with the whiskey relieves, he uses the following language, by which I suppose he intends to include me: "The latter sentence can be constructed in no other way, viz: 'Shortly afterwards, Mr. Scruggs, the bookkeeper, reported to me that from letters he had received and opened in Mixon's absence in the course of business, and other suspicious circumstances, he was satisfied that Mixon was dealing with certain whiskey houses exclusively and was obtaining rebates in consideration thereof.' I replied to him that he was a State officer, as well as Mixon and Tompkins, and that if he saw anything going wrong that it was his duty to inform me and to secure the evidence to convict THEM. Mr. Scruggs reported to me that he was satisfied he could secure the evidence to convict THESE MEN if I would allow him to leave the State." Further on he says: "But to return to the efforts of Mr. Scruggs to catch the guilty PARTIES. Mr. Scruggs proceeded to Cincinnati and returned with evidence, as he assured me, to convict Mixon with having received rebates from the Live Oak Distilling company."

On the morning of Feb. 11, last, Mr. Scruggs sent for me before I had gotten out of bed. I immediately got up and went to his house. He told me then that he had been to Cincinnati and had found that the Live Oak Distilling company had paid young Mixon a large amount of money. He said he wanted to see Col. Mixon, but wished to do so before he went to the office. He also asked me not to say anything about the matter to anybody else. As soon as I got my breakfast I went to the dispensary and told Mixon that Scruggs wished to see him at his house. After I had seen him at dinner and about dark in the afternoon, I went to see Mixon by my advice he went with me to the governor's mansion, and in my presence he told the governor all that Scruggs had said. Governor Evans' statement that I asked him what to do, is false. I did not do anything of the kind, but expressly told him when I got up to leave that Mixon, under my advice, had come to tell him as governor and chairman of the State board of control, of the matter, and that if he did not tell him that I would have told myself. That I did not think, under the circumstances, I could afford to keep a secret of that kind. I left him as he wished to see me, and he asked us to say nothing about the matter, as he wished to see me and report it to him.

When I went back to Washington, I came back he told me he had asked me to resign and he should resign and do so. I went to him and commenced to talk to him on the subject and he stopped me and said: "I have already told Governor Evans that he could get my resignation whenever he wished it for several years, while Mixon told me that several of his friends and Governor Evans had told him not to resign; that he had been guilty of no wrong and he ought not to resign. In a day or two I happened to be in the governor's office and he told me he had advised Mixon not to resign, and I said 'All right.' Mixon had told me his friends advised him not to resign. It must be borne in mind that when this happened there had not been a meeting of the State board of control for more than a year. Governor Evans had performed absolutely all the duties of the whole board of control, and I conceived it to be my duty as a 'de jure' member of the State board of control to report the matter to him as the governor of the State and as the chairman of the State board of control. If there had been a meeting of the whole board I would have reported it to them. After I put him in possession of the facts I had nothing more to do with it except to see him to get him to resign, when I was met with the statement that he had already told the governor he would resign whenever he wanted him to."

Further the governor says: "The meeting of the legislature came, and I determined in the absence of proof against Mixon to drop the matter, but to take away from HIM any chance of temptation, and recommended that the entire control be taken from his hands and from the hands of the State house officers and placed in the hands of a board consisting of five members elected by the general assembly. This offended Secretary Tompkins, who stated that in view of the charges made it would look like kicking him out by reason thereof."

The whole statement is untrue. Scruggs made his statement to me on the 17th day of February and Mixon informed Gov. Evans of it the same night. The legislature had been in session since the 17th of January and was in session at the time. Mr. Barber stated to me before any new dispensary bill was drawn at the suggestion of Governor Evans that he (Evans) had given him the outlines of a bill to be drawn in which the board of control was to consist of two members to be elected by the legislature and the governor to be ex-officio chairman. I did NOT object to it because I thought "it would look like kicking me out by reason of the charges against me." There were no charges against me, and never have been any except by constitutional liars and persons who are thieves themselves and would steal if they had the opportunity. I objected to it, and so stated to Gov. Evans, on the grounds that in as much as he had assumed to himself all the duties of the State board of control it came with ill grace from him to recommend to the legislature that Mr. Norton and I be left off and two new members be elected to the legislature, while he still held on as the chairman.

If the dispensary was not managed as it should have been, he should have been left off and another name put in his place, as he alone was responsible for any misman-

agement. When I was talking to Governor Evans on the subject, he stated that Mr. Johnson had a bill prepared in which he proposed to change the board of control and that Mr. J. J. Williams had a bill already on file. I expressly told him then that I didn't care anything about Mr. Johnson's or Mr. Williams' bill passing, but that I did object to his recommendations and the passing of an act under it reflecting on me, as I thought it did. In fact, Mr. Williams' bill had been introduced in the house some time before this new bill of Governor Evans was mentioned. Nobody ever heard me say anything against Mr. Williams' bill and I defy him to find a member of the legislature who will say so.

The fact of the business is I don't believe Governor Evans conceived the new dispensary law at all. If there is any good in it, I believe Mr. E. H. is entitled to the credit. Not two days before he and Mr. E. H. were in the attorney general's office giving him the outlines of a new bill. Governor Evans told me he did not intend, in his long-looked-for message, to recommend any change in the law, and affirming his recommendations, he said the bill was the legislative committee's bill and asked me to meet them the next night to talk the matter over. I immediately saw Mr. Carroll, one of the committee, and while he didn't say so in so many words, I am satisfied he had never heard of the bill before.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, Jr., another member of the committee, told me he had never heard of it until I told him. When we met Mr. Thomas suggested that the board be composed of five members, as Governor Evans recommended in his message.

When the bill went to the senate it was referred to the judiciary committee, and Mr. Mayfield, chairman of the committee, asked me if I would be satisfied if all the old members were left off and an entirely new board elected.

I told him it would be perfectly satisfactory to me; that my friends had unintentionally done me a great kindness when they put me on the board of control, and that I would be delighted to get off if I could do so decently.

Governor Evans, as I have been told, was constantly making insinuations like these against me during the campaign, and for this reason I went to Chesterfield to state my connection with the dispensary and State board of control. Governor Evans said my statement was entirely correct then. I don't know what has caused him to change his opinion, so I wish to say again, as I said then:

The State board of control had only one meeting in the year 1895. The only action taken then was to elect the commissioner and the clerk of the State board. Governor Evans at that meeting presented a petition from Mr. Narey, asking to be allowed to sell beer in the city of Columbia and one from Mr. E. H. Alexander, asking that the Hotel Jerome be allowed to sell liquor as a tourist hotel. Mr. Norton and I both objected to these two propositions and he pushed them over for consideration at the next meeting. During the year I signed two, or possibly three, orders closing distilleries whose proprietors had violated the dispensary law. On another occasion I walked into the governor's office while he was considering a request by the Southern Railway company to be allowed to sell liquor on their dining cars as they passed through the State on the Air Line railroad. He asked my opinion on that subject. Some time during the present year the governor called a meeting of the board of control to consider a petition of the city council of Columbia to be paid some dispensary profit which had been withheld.

This constituted my whole connection with the dispensary. The commissioner has never bought a gallon of liquor by my request. I have never asked him to do so but once. Then I asked him to buy some whiskey from Capt. McCann, who was my immediate commander during the war, and was a member of Gen. Gary's staff. He did not buy from him on account of some hitch in the analysis. I have not been allowed to have anything to do with the management of the dispensary; have never known what prices they paid to anybody, and never inquired.

I have had no connection with the dispensary or the State board of control other than I have stated above, and am not responsible for its management in any manner.

D. H. TOMPKINS.

Another Letter from Gov. Evans.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 7.—Governor Evans was shown the statements of Messrs. Tompkins and Mixon and gave the following reply at 1 o'clock this morning:

"I have read the statements of Secretary Tompkins and Commissioner Mixon and so far as they affect my statement there is no material contradiction. Mr. Tompkins endeavors to make the point that my recommendations as to the changes of the law were made before Mr. Scruggs had returned from Cincinnati. This is true and is also true, as he is perfectly aware, that these unsavory charges had been in circulation months before the meeting of the legislature and Mixon was continuing to purchase from whom he admitted to me had offered to bribe him and for which I had reprimanded him. I made no charges or insinuations, but simply stated facts. So far as the board of control is concerned there was no mismanagement of the dispensary, there was no necessity for calling the board together and Mr. Tompkins shows that I usurped no authority, but called the board together whenever it was necessary to do so. I have not charged Secretary Tompkins with attempting to manage its affairs, my only criticism is the manner in which he has managed Mixon while a member of the board. Mr. Mixon pleads guilty to every charge and confirms my statement in all matters material. I never heard of the statement which he says Hubbell made to him in the sample room until it appeared in the newspapers and his statement that he submitted it to me is untrue. Mixon submitted nothing to me in reference to his purchase of whiskey. The statement that I told him to destroy his boy's letter is likewise untrue; it should have been preserved. He never stated to me that he would suffer removal before buying from Hubbell, for he knows full well that as soon as he stated it to me that Hubbell had offered him a bribe, I replied that he had served him right."

So far as my expense account is concerned for going to Washington and New York to save to the State

about \$2,000 worth of contraband whiskey, I am prepared to furnish an itemized statement as it was made out at the time. I promise the public that they shall know all, let the chips fall where they may. The animus of this persecution of me shall be known.

JOHN GARY EVANS.

TOMPKINS IN REPLY.

To the Public: I have read Governor Evans' statement. Also his statement that I knew Mixon was continuing to purchase liquor from a man who had offered him a bribe and for which he was reprimanded, is not true. I did not know that he had ever purchased any liquor from a man who had offered him a bribe. I didn't know that White, the man referred to, had anything to do with the Live Oak Distilling company until after Scruggs returned from Cincinnati and told me the Live Oak Distilling company had paid him commissions. The statement that I managed Mixon at all while a member of the board is simply untrue. I never managed or tried to manage him and didn't wish to do it. I have not charged that the dispensary was mismanaged, but I said that if there was any mismanagement he (Evans) was solely responsible for it.

He might not have thought there was any necessity to call a meeting of the board of control to grant Narey the privilege of selling beer in the city of Columbia, when his petition to be allowed to do so had been disapproved by both the other members of the board, but others might think it should have been done. He also might not have thought it necessary to call the board together to grant Narey the privilege of selling beer in the city of Columbia, in Spartanburg and in Greenville, but other people may think otherwise. He might not have thought it necessary to call the board together to license the various distilleries which have been opened in the State in the last 18 months, but a great many people think otherwise.

D. H. TOMPKINS.

THE GOVERNOR'S BROTHER.

To the Editor of The State:

The card of F. M. Mixon in which he attempts to answer the statements made in Gov. Evans' expose of dispensary matters, has just been shown me. Mixon, after alluding to my support of his candidacy for commissioner, makes a weak attempt to connect me with the muddle from which he is vainly struggling to extricate himself and his unfortunate sons. Quoting from an alleged conversation between his son and myself, he tries to make it appear that I proposed to his son, W. T. Mixon, that we should go into a deal and make something of it (F. M. Mixon) was elected. It is true that I was an ardent advocate of Col. F. M. Mixon for the position of commissioner, because I believed him both capable and honorable and entertained friendly feelings towards him on account of his zealous support of my brother. In regard to the other statements the facts are simply these: Just before F. M. Mixon was appointed commissioner he came to me and proposed that I should take his son, W. T. Mixon, as a partner, and we could run a brokerage in connection with my insurance business. That we could represent whiskey houses and he, F. M. Mixon, would purchase all the whiskey for the dispensary through us. I told him I did not wish to be a partner in my insurance business, and the conversation ended there.

One morning in December, 1894, while in the senate chamber, I was approached by W. T. Mixon, who informed me that his father had told him of the conversation had with me and that he would like to join with me, as we could make good money and profit. I told him I would not consider his proposition and declined to confer further with him. After the appointment, I mentioned the matter to my brother, Governor Evans, and also to Judge Eugene B. Gary, and they advised me to have nothing to do with the dispensary business under any circumstances, and no further mention was ever made of it. Doubtless, I would be justified in using severe language to characterize this attempt to bring me into this matter intended to affect the race for the United States senate, but I think they will have trouble enough before they get through without any help from my part.

BARNARD B. EVANS.

Tillman in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—At Washington Park Senator Tillman spoke to one of the largest political audiences that has met during the year. He was introduced by William Barker. "I am glad to be here this afternoon," he said, "because my friends, the newspapers, have been so industriously circulating the idea that I am a kind of wild man from Borneo that I want the people to see me as I am. I want you to get a look at this anarchist from South Carolina. These newspapers, owned by shysters, tell you day by day that Governor Altgeld and Senator Tillman wrote the Chicago platform and their own knowledge of the lie does not bring the blush of shame to their cheeks. So I come before you to tell you something about the Chicago platform and anarchy, and I shall be glad if you will give me your attention. Whenever any man in history has had the courage to defend the common people," he said, "they call him an anarchist. In later days the term has been applied to Jefferson and Jackson and many of you will remember that the slave holders of the South referred to Abraham Lincoln as an anarchist. So I do not resent the title. I only want to tell you what sort of an anarchist I am—just how I am looked upon in my own state of South Carolina. I was born and brought up there and I think you will have some faith in what my neighbors think of me—neighbors who have known me all my life." The speaker told the story of his career at some length; how he had become the champion of the masses against the classes and had defeated the ancient aristocracy of his state. Leading up to the election to the senate he asked with passionate vehemence: "And what did I do when I reached Washington? I got there with every bank, every newspaper and every railroad in my state against me. Did I sell out to the money powers, as it is fashionable to say? Did I crawl on my stomach to Grover Cleveland for patronage, as I was expected to do? No; I asserted my manhood. I said that Grover Cleveland was a traitor. I proved his corrupt dealings with the Morgan syndicate and I asked for his impeachment. Then every boot-licking editor of a shyster paper in the country called me a blackguard and heaped on me worse names than had won me their displeasure."

AFTER THE PRIMARY.

THE COLUMBIA REGISTER GIVES ITS VIEWS ON THE RESULT.

Gives Its Reasons for Evans' Defeat and Claims that the Nomination of Judge Earle is a Victory for the Reformers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—The following appeared in the Register this morning as a leading editorial: "The political smoke has cleared away from Tuesday's battle of the ballots and now a satisfactory observation of its result may be made. At the same time, an analysis of the causes may prove interesting. Judge Joseph H. Earle has been nominated by the Democrats of South Carolina to succeed Hon. John L. M. Irby as United States Senator. It was reported that Senator Irby said at one time he usually wore his shoes two seasons, but if he could not retain his 'Senatorial brogans' for another term, he'd be blanked if any other Reformer should wear them. He did not even attempt to retain possession of his 'Senatorial brogans,' but retired from the race before the first bell was rung. He saw that he would be distanced if he persisted in running. One reason why Irby saw defeat staring him in the face was that he had tried to elevate himself by showing other men down. Whenever he imagined he saw in a prominent Reformer a prospective rival, his jealousy led him to attempt to undermine that man's position and influence. In this work he had some ready, pliant and unscrupulous tools. Nor was this effort confined to men. Newspapers which would not become his organs felt the weight of his displeasure. The Register, because it would not sink from the high level of an independent Democratic newspaper, was schemed against and worked against, but The Register is stronger than ever, and so are most of the prospective rivals whom Senator Irby wished politically buried. It was rumored that the reason of Irby's energetic support of Evans for Governor was that he had been promised that Evans would not oppose his re-election, but would use the power of the Governor's office, if elected, to go to Irby to retain his 'Senatorial brogans.' Be that as it may, Irby's return from the up country indicates that Irby's friends were not inactive. They believed Evans had been guilty of treachery to Irby, and they punished him by voting for Earle. Another factor in the polling of this big vote for Earle in the Piedmont section was the defeat of Hon. John E. Breazeale of Anderson when a candidate for election as a Circuit Judge. Mr. Breazeale was an original Reformer, yet Gen. Jos. H. Earle defeated him for Judge. It was reported in the up country that the same influences which were promoting Evans' Senatorial candidacy were largely responsible for Breazeale's defeat. Many Piedmont Reformers reasoned thus: If Earle is a good enough Reformer with whom to defeat an original Reformer like Breazeale he is a good enough Reformer with whom to defeat Evans, whose claims to ab initio membership in the movement have been challenged. Then in the Pee Dee country Evans' vote was much smaller than it would have been had he not to a certain extent imitated Irby's policy of attempting to advance himself by shoving others down. General McLaurin was looked upon by both Irby and Evans as a possible rival and both sought to crush him. The consequences are instructive to the student of political history, especially to him who entertains the idea of actively entering the political arena. McLaurin has just been triumphantly renominated for Congressman without opposition, while both Evans and Irby are booked for the political 'retired list' at the expiration of their present terms of office. While McLaurin has been out of the State nearly all the summer and has taken no hand in the Senatorial fight his friends saw and resented the antipathy to him and voted against Evans. One of the chief causes contributing to the defeat of Evans was the fact of his having been the beneficiary of the Colleton plan primary, by the operation of which a large element of the Democracy of the State was debarred from any practical participation in the choice of the party's gubernatorial nominee. The Conservatives could not vote in the primary which really named Evans for Governor, and thousands of Reformers would not vote in it, because they considered it undemocratic and regarded it with suspicion as a trap. It may be safely asserted that nine-tenths of the opponents of the Colleton plan primary cast their ballots against Evans in the two primaries. Tillman's appeal in behalf of Evans could have no effect with the opponents of the Colleton plan primary, because they regard him as particeps criminis. That appeal was unfortunate in many respects—it determined many who were wavering to cast their ballots for Earle, and afforded an opportunity for Tillman's opponents to charge him with attempted bossism and popping the lash. It did not help Evans and it hurt Tillman, for in writing that letter he was inconsistent, having criticized General Hampton for taking part in a fight against the Democrats. Many of the Reform leaders were out of harmony with Evans and either held aloof or worked for Earle. In 1894 Evans made a charge against The Register and evaded making a square, manly apology when called to time. Therefore, though The Register treated him with absolute and scrupulous fairness, it could not champion his cause without loss of self-respect. To such causes as the above, more than to any belief in the charges and insinuations against Governor Evans, The Register attributes his defeat. Of course some people believed those charges, but not enough to have affected the result, if Evans had not been unpopular on other scores with many Reformers. Earle's election is not a Reformer's triumph. If he had posed as a Conservative candidate the factional lines would have been drawn and he would have been defeated. In every way it has been demonstrated in the recent primary that the Reform faction is stronger than ever, mainly because of its increasing liberality. In but few counties could a man have been elected who assailed Reform principles. Even Sumter, a Conservative County, gave a majority against one of its own sons, a Conservative, who opposed Dr. Stokes for election to Congress. Reformers voted for Earle and Conservatives voted for Evans, it being regarded as a contest between two Democrats standing upon identically the same platform. Earle

sympathized with the Reform movement from the beginning, so much so that in 1888 the Reformers wanted to nominate him for Governor, an honor which unfortunately he could not accept as he had already promised his support to Governor Richardson, whose personal friend he was. In 1890 he opposed Tillman because his office was attacked in the general indictment brought by the Reformers in the Shull manifesto and he had to defend himself, being conscious of entire rectitude. When Tillman got nominated, he gave him his support and urged all Democrats to bow to the will of the majority. He frequently deprecated the strife in the Democratic household subsequent to 1890 and appealed for peace and unity. The Reformers recognized his sympathy with them and elected him Judge over an original Reformer. His refusal to advocate keeping up strife and bitterness earned him the enmity of the hotheads among the Conservatives who professed to despise him as a traitor and a turncoat because he was a man and a Democrat. When he announced his Senatorial candidacy, he wrote the people of South Carolina a letter in which he planted himself squarely upon those principles in national politics endorsed by the Reformers and pledged himself to second Tillman's efforts to carry them out. No factional line could be drawn against such a man, none was drawn and if his election is a factional triumph, it is a Reform triumph and not a Conservative."

JUDGE EARLE SERENADED.

The Entire White Vote of Beaufort Turns Out to Honor Him.

BEAUFORT, Sept. 9.—Tonight the Democratic voters of Beaufort, irrespective of faction, about 200 in number, all the attendants at court and many ladies of the town gathered in the grounds of the Sea Island hotel, and, with the assistance of an excellent brass band, called strenuously for Judge Earle. The piazza of the hotel was crowded with ladies when Judge Earle stepped out and faced a crowd that probably contained every white voter in the town. When the cheering upon his appearance had ceased Judge Earle began to speak and during his short address was interrupted often by cheers. Judge Earle said: "Friends and Fellow Citizens: I thank you for this demonstration of good will. I feel highly honored by your presence in such numbers. I was not privileged to be present and address you in the canvass when others met here, as I was obliged to be absent in the performance of my duties. Tonight I have the opportunity of seeing you, for it is too dark for that, but of hearing your hearty cheers, for which I feel grateful. My friends say to me that I am elected, but I say to them 'Don't count your chickens before they are hatched, for whether elected or defeated I am proud of the vote I have received. This campaign and this election has been remarkable in many respects. It is the first primary in which there has been a direct vote for the nomination of United States Senator, and that is a high privilege for the people. Each voter is sovereign, and when he votes he takes part in that which is for the weal or woe of the whole people. Hence the returns are significant. The returns show that the people are not to be dictated to by any man. We are reaching the time when merit wins and no man will have to ask any man's consent to enter the race. For several years the white people have been divided in this State into two factions. I have tried as best I could to bring these two factions together and at times I have despaired of its being accomplished, but tonight I feel encouraged, for I believe the Democratic party has come together. This is neither a Conservative nor a Reform victory, because I am the candidate of no faction, but am a Democrat and am for the good of the whole people of this grand old State; and if I shall be honored by being elected to the senate I will endeavor to work out certain reforms which I believe to be necessary to the welfare of the people." Judge Earle said he believed the first of these to be a tariff for revenue only, and that he thought the question of finance of great importance. He proceeded to state that he was for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and gave in brief his reasons for his belief. He hoped Bryan would be gloriously elected and that all the necessary legislation would be passed which would return to the people the prosperity they should have, but if McKinley was elected the Lord have mercy upon us, for we will get no mercy from the government. He then proceeded:

"I thank you for this compliment paid me and if elected I promise you to do my whole duty to the whole people of the State as long as I am a member of the senate. The conclusion of the speech was cheered long and repeatedly. Until a late hour last night and all today Judge Earle has been receiving telegrams containing returns and congratulations. His extreme coolness in receiving the exciting returns has been amazing and one would hardly think he was other than a disinterested observer. He has not been confident of his election at all.

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Tillman Was Challenged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Some time ago Rudolph M. Patterson, a young Republican of this city, challenged Senator Tillman of South Carolina to a joint debate on the money question. Today he received a reply from the Senator accepting the challenge and agreeing to meet him at either Chicago or New York, the latter city preferred.

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Times change, values drop, purchasing power of gold or silver become greater. Look at the way bicycles are selling! Just about one half old prices! Same is true as to PIANOS and ORGANS. See the astonishing fall offers just advertised by the great house of Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., which has been doing business in the South for a quarter of a century and is as reliable as the Bank of England. Pianos for only \$183 that have been \$300. Organs for \$57 that once sold at \$85. Ludden & Bates are progressive, sound business men, who recognize that old methods and old prices will not win trade in these close times, and accordingly lead off in making New Prices, which meet the needs of all buyers. Read their strong ad. WHITE THEM.

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